

## OLE BULL.

Curiosity has been excited to know the mystery that has hung around the history of this distinguished artist. We have been at some pains to acquaint ourselves with the incidents of his life since his departure from among us, some seven or eight years ago, and present them as we gleaned them from various sources, believing that they will be read with much interest.

While in the United States, Ole Bull's generous, impulsive nature, was deeply impressed with the beautiful results of republican principles, and he was led to admire the simplicity and honesty of our people. He sighed to impart to his fellow countrymen the enjoyment of political rights such as we possess, and sought out the means of effecting this, his darling object. An artist, as he is called, in heart and mind, he was, however, instinctively looking to art as the happy instrument with which to reach the popular mind. He built in his native city a large opera house, for the purpose of producing pieces of a political character, wherein, under the agreeable disguise of poetry and music, the people might be taught the deep principles of freedom and liberty, as they are understood in America, "the home of the free."

The theatre was crowded nightly by delighted audiences, among whom might be found even some of the nobility, and many persons of high position, whose protection and friendship Ole Bull enjoyed fully. Success attended this undertaking for about two years, when, occurrences, of which we shall hereafter speak, brought it to a sudden close. Clubs of artists were formed for revolutionary purposes; a school of art, wherein music held its proper position by the side of poetry and painting, was established with a view of drawing attention to the political enfranchisement of his countrymen; every effort, in fact, was made by Ole Bull to elevate his country to a position of greatness; much money was spent, and some lost, thereby dissipating a large part of his gains collected during his artistic tour through the two hemispheres.

The Government, by the system of espionage, now so prevalent in European countries, became acquainted with his designs, and worked against him in a secret, covert manner, by throwing all kinds of obstacles in his way; among other annoyances, they demanded a number of seats to be reserved for the police; this was at first refused, but he found himself at length reduced to the necessity of complying, but he did it in a way that greatly exasperated the government. He reserved a number of seats in a conspicuous part of the parquet, and designated them by a large placard, with these words: "These seats reserved for the Police." This caused great excitement, and confusion among the audience; all was constituted as an insult to the government. Ole Bull was arrested under unreasonable charges, and thrown into prison, where he remained some time, and was afterwards subjected to a vexatious and harassing law-suit, brought against him by the Prefect of Police, which, being carried from court to court, with all the delightful delay of the law, was made to linger through three long years, when, however, he succeeded in gaining his cause, but at an enormous loss of time and means. The Prefect was removed from office, but never forgave the offence, aggravated, as it was, by his own design. The position of Ole Bull in his own country was a painful one, from these causes, and he then resolved to leave it for the purpose of settling in the United States.

Ole Bull stopped to give a few concerts in Germany, where his re-appearance, after such long absence, was hailed with great delight, and his performances were pronounced to be superior to all his previous efforts; the Hamburg critics—always difficult to please—were loud in their demonstrations of praise.

We are indebted to the previously mentioned difficulty, in connection with another, of however, not so serious import, for the return of Ole Bull among us; we allude to a suit brought against him by a former agent, now living in New York, which was arranged and finally settled last week. Ole Bull visited Washington to arrange with our government for the purchase of lands, on which to found a colony for his fellow countrymen, who, being impressed with the menacing attitude assumed towards republicans by the crowned heads of Europe, and the consequent dark prospect for the future, have determined to come to the free asylum offered on our "native land," and spend their lives among us, and become citizens of the great republic. He has succeeded in obtaining about 74,000 acres in the far West, and also some in Virginia, where he intends to settle himself.

Among the agreeable incidents attending his return to America, was the invitation to call on Henry Clay. Our great and revered statesman received Ole Bull with much warmth, and listened with peculiar attention and pleasure to him as his beautiful Cremona "discours'd sweet music" from its deep recesses. What a meeting the Artist and the Statesman! Each standing alone in his respective talent; unapproached, unrivalled!

At the solicitation of the President, members of the Senate and the House, and the corps diplomatique, Ole Bull was induced to give a concert in Washington, which had to be followed by another, and yet another, so great was the desire to hear him. Having once yielded, he was obliged to grant a like request at Baltimore, where the most unbounded enthusiasm attended all the concerts, and so great was the crowd that numbers were refused admittance at every concert, although offering from \$5 to \$50 for a place to stand in even. Such a *furore* has never been witnessed in Baltimore, not even during the Lind excitement.—*North American.*

**Coast of Africa.**—A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1, states as follows:—

The blockade of the Leeward Coast has been raised in five or six places, in consequence of some kind of treaty having been signed, but affairs are in a very unsettled state still.

The town of Whydah has been recently burnt, together with its harbor. After the fire, there were discovered in the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected all together ready for shipping. The town of Whydah, where the King of that country resides, is also reported to have been burnt.

**Remedy.**—It is said, however, that 500,000 slaves are in the country.

## Interview of the Hon. John M. Scott with Gen. Scott.

**Determination of the latter to Remain Silent.**—The Hon. John M. Scott, a delegate from Virginia to the Whig National Convention, has written a letter to the Richmond Whig, dated Washington, May 30, in which he thus speaks of an interview he had that morning with Gen. Scott in relation to his publicly "defining his position" on the compromise:

"I had a very long, free and full interchange of views with him, and I found his position to be precisely this in reference to writing! He is differently advised by friends North and South (whose counsels are entitled to consideration) to write and not to write; a large majority, including many from the South, urging him to remain silent. This condition of things embarrasses him not a little, as his individual preference would be to publish his views at large, while he does not feel himself at liberty, in his present position, to take the bit between his teeth, in disregard of the advice of much the larger portion of his friends from both sections of the country. If he writes, he obliges a small, and perhaps offends a large number of those whose counsels he ought to listen to; while if he remains passive, he gives no great cause of offence to either. Gen. Scott occupies no doubtful or equivocal position on the compromise, nor does he desire to do so; and if he did I would not support him, even if nominated. His views are freely expressed to every man who approaches him, no matter to what party or section he may belong. He is accessible to every respectable man in the country, who chooses to approach him, and he has never hesitated to say that he is in favor of the compromise, inasmuch as it all his parts, and opposed to any disturbance, agitation or alteration of the fugitive slave law; and he enjoys confidence and respect on no mark to whom he makes this communication."

Under the circumstances mentioned, he has come to the conclusion (and I incline to think wisely) that the time comes for him to pursue is to publish nothing, unless he shall be the nominee; when, if the Convention shall adopt a course that will make his acceptance necessary, or otherwise afford him the opportunity, he will speak out freely and fully, and this would place him, in my opinion, in a more elevated position than if he were to permit himself now to be bullied into writing to receive the nomination.

A shocking affair occurred at Pittsburgh, a day or two since, the particulars of which are thus given in the journals of that city:—It appears that a lad, about fourteen years of age, by the name of Walter Richardson, (son of Mr. John H. Richardson, who is second Clerk in the Arsenal,) had always been very refractory, and given his parents much trouble. With his step-mother, Mrs. Hester Richardson, this was particularly the case, as it is stated, that he had at times laid violent hands upon her, and she was unable to exercise any control over him. Finally, the father, wishing to prevent this, told the mother that he had charged a gun with only powder, and advised her, when the boy was refractory, to use it, for the sake of intimidating him. He placed the gun, loaded, in the manner spoken of above, in a place which he pointed out to the mother, but a short time after, intending to shoot a dog, he placed a very heavy charge of large shot in it, and did not advise her of the fact.

On Thursday afternoon, the mother and the boy had difficulty, which ended in his throwing at her a sharp piece of stove coal, which struck her on the cheek, cutting a deep gash. She, in unexpected state of temper, put him out of the house, and made use of a threatening expression, when he left, and did not return home again on that evening.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, he again returned. When she saw him approaching the house, she seized the gun and attempted to fire, but it missed for the want of a percussion cap. She returned to the house, procured this, and then resting the musket over a fence, fired. The charge took effect principally in the bowels and left side, and the boy instantly fell to the ground. When the unhappy woman saw what she had done, she was much alarmed, and called for help. A sister of the deceased came, and together they bore him into the house. They administered camphor, and used other means to restore him, but without success, and a messenger was despatched for Dr. J. B. Shofield.

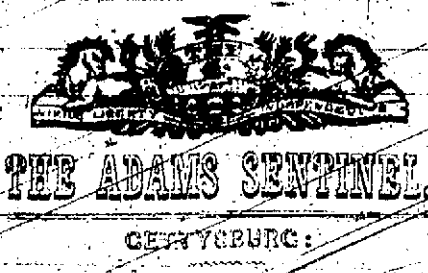
When he arrived the boy was sinking fast and lived only about twenty minutes after that time, or less than an hour after he was wounded.

**Shocking Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.**—It was mentioned, that four young ladies—Miss Wright, Miss Williamson, Miss Allen, and Miss Andrews—had been killed, on Friday, on the railroad, near Pierpont, New York. A letter furnishes the following particulars of the shocking occurrence:

It appears that a company of nine persons—two married men, with their wives, and five young ladies—thought to amuse themselves by an evening's ride from the Manor to Sandy Creek, on a hand-car, after, as they supposed, the last regular train for the day had passed. After running about half a mile, as they were turning a curve in the road, they were met by a locomotive and tender, which was backing up from the creek to the Manor.

The unfortunate occupants of the hand-car had but a moment's warning, and that moment served only to paralyze the ladies with fear. One of the men seized his wife, and the other, one his wife and one of the young ladies, and sprang from the car. The other four were on the car when the collision took place; three of them were thrown under the locomotive, and crushed to death, and the other was found mortally wounded by a blow which she received in the forehead. The awfully mangled remains of the bodies were picked up and brought back to the Manor, to those friends who had joyfully parted with them but a few moments before, but the wail of woe went up where the sounds of joy had been but a short time previous. They had been warned of the risk they were running.

A respectable lady received a telegraphic despatch purporting to be from her husband, who was in Boston. She said she would go, and then returned to the train, saying with the remark that she would be home by stage to-morrow. She was not there, and no explanation could be obtained of her whereabouts.—*Commercial Advertiser.*



NEW YORK: Monday, May 17, 1852.

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

JACOB HOFFMAN, (of Berks county)

We have received the April and May numbers of "The Schoolmaster," a Monthly Reader for School and Home instruction of Youth, which is published monthly, at 25, Nass Street, New York, by George S. Sledge, price \$1 per year. We think it will be a highly interesting perusal, and admirably adapted to the improvement of youth in the school and in the family.

**Godey's Lady's Book**, for June, is already on our table. It is a double number, containing 112 pages, and has four full page engravings, besides a great variety of other embellishments. Its contents are highly interesting.

The "American Whig Review" for May, has an able article on the Presidency, and a biography of Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi. U. S. Consul at Havana, with a portrait of him, and a variety of other articles of interest. The Review is published at \$3 per annum, by C. Russell, 120 Nass street, New York.

The "New York Telegraph" is the title of a new paper just got up at New York. It is the organ of the celebrated "rappers," and professes to give communications from the "spirit-land." It is worse than humbug—it is downright profanity.

**Isaac Toucey** (dem.) was elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Connecticut, on Tuesday last, in the room of Mr. Baldwin, (Whig). Mr. Toucey was formerly Governor of the State, and was also, at one time, Attorney General of the United States.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has given notice that proposals will be received at the State Treasury until the 12th of June next, for the North Branch Canal loan of \$250,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, payable half yearly, in specie or its equivalent. This loan is for thirty years, and is exempt from taxation for any purpose whatever. The certificates will have coupons attached, and will be issued in sums of one, five, and ten thousand dollars. No smaller fraction than 1 per cent, will be entertained as a bid. This will no doubt enlist the attention of foreign capitalists.

**Hon. David Woodson** was the winner from his carriage a few days ago, near his farm at Mansfield, Mass., and was severely injured; but, at the last accounts, he had nearly recovered, and was expected in Boston, where he is to make a public address to the citizens at Faneuil Hall, by invitation of the City Councils.

The election of delegates to the Whig National Convention is going on all over the country. It would appear that Mr. WENSTON will have but a few delegates—the contest being between Mr. ELLIOTT and Gen. SCOTT; and it is very doubtful as yet, which of these two will be nominated. We shall cheerfully give our support to either.

An elderly lady, named **Jemima Stevenson**, residing with Mr. Charles Devlin, in Uniontown, Carroll county, committed suicide on Friday morning week, by hanging herself. She had been quite unwell for some weeks; but was recovering. Her relations are among the most respectable citizens of that place, and her untimely death is a source of universal regret.

A young man named **Abraham Burke**, lost his right arm at the steam saw-mill of McKinley & Co. at Harrisburg, on Monday last. He had got up on the saw table, whilst the circular saw was running, to shift gear work, when the wheel upon which he stepped rolled from under his feet and he was thrown upon the saw, and in an instant the right arm was cut nearly off at the elbow joint, and his life was severely endangered by the saw.

**The Lumber Trade.**—The lumber business this spring has been unusually large. From the time of the first spring freshet to the present, the river, almost without interruption, has been in good running order, and as a consequence more lumber has come to market than for many years past. Prices are something less than they were last season, though they are still comparatively high. From the immense quantity brought down, they will in all probability decrease somewhat.—*Columbian Spy.*

**Cholera.**—The St. Louis News of the 1st inst. says that a few cases of cholera have occurred at one or two points in the State of Illinois. It has made its appearance in no other place.

**Sings the Daily Sun.**—Spread the glad songs over mountain and dale! Old time is gone with his secret and his tale, and the birds are singing to merry a tune, and would fain we were in the circle of days.

It is stated that the cable of peace at Geneva, a great event in New York City, during the year 1851, occurred in the presence of the French and British plenipotentiaries, and that the cable was cut by the British plenipotentiary, and the peace was secured.

The following particulars of the melancholy event in Oxford township, mentioned in our last, were copy from the Haver Spectator:

It seems that about 11 o'clock, one of Mr. Hoke's sons, a youth of about seventeen, who slept up stairs with four other children, was awakened by a sense of heat and suffocation, and on looking around and observing an unusual light, ran to a door communicating with the heat of the stairs to ascertain the cause, when, to his horror, he discovered the house on fire. The fire had progressed so far, and the whole of the stairway was so completely enveloped in flames, that it was impossible for the children to escape in any other manner than by jumping out of one of the windows. Those who were sitting were immediately aroused, and the situation of things explained. The eldest boy then jumped out, and was followed by the two next in size, who were caught by him, as they fell, on the ground, but, unfortunately, in the hurry and excitement of the moment, the proposition of placing a support under the window was not thought of, so that when the two youngest children (a little girl of about seven and a boy of four years of age), attempted to escape, they were unable to get the window up. It had fallen as the third child leaped from the room. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Hoke, and others who slept below, were aroused to witness a scene the most agonizing of which the mind can conceive. A ladder was immediately procured and placed against the wall to assist the children in their frantic efforts to escape, but it broke to pieces as Mr. Hoke attempted to mount it, and before another could be found, the whole room was thoroughly on fire, and it was evident that the little sufferers had already perished. The little girl was the last seen at the window, imploring assistance while her hair and clothes were actually on fire. Truly this was a sight of horror never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The remains of the children were almost entirely consumed.

The pecuniary loss would not be regarded by Mr. Hoke, but the loss of his children, and under such terribly afflicting circumstances, is one of those events to make its mark upon the heart.

We understand that the barn was several times on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished by the neighbors, who had by this time, come to Mr. Hoke's assistance. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen.

**Passage of the Homestead Bill.**

An important measure—the homestead bill, so called, passed the U. S. House of Representatives on Monday last, by 20 majority. The measure has been largely discussed during the present session, involving as it did the whole subject of the disposal of the extensive public domain. The bill gives to actual settlers, under certain conditions and restrictions, including so many years of occupancy, a portion of the public lands, with the view of encouraging their settlement, and thus increasing the value of the lands contiguous to them, and adding to the common stock, products and wealth of the country generally. It excludes from its benefits parties already in the possession of land, or who may sell land with an intention to obtain a homestead.

The land acquired under its regulations shall not be held liable to debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

On Wednesday next, the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will assemble, its session in the church of the Rev. John C. Smith, in Washington City. The Old School General Assembly will meet on the same day, at Charleston, S. C.

That learned and eloquent divine, the Rev. Arthur Hays, of Philadelphia, has been ordered by his physician to abandon preaching and study entirely, for the present, in consequence of weakness and dangerous symptoms connected with his eyes. He preached his last sermon yesterday week. A foreign tour is spoken of.

Counterfeit \$10 notes on the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore are in circulation.

**Congress.**—The House of Representatives on Thursday performed the most extraordinary feat of the session, having actually met at 4 o'clock in the morning and not progressed. There was only a small sprinkling of members present, however—the cause being, it is far to presume, that the others had got through with their prayers at home. The House, then, with an easy conscience, adjourned until Monday, to allow of the session adjournment of the day—while the Senate remained in session.—*News.*

A member of Congress the other day, made a speech in Committee of the Whole, in which he confided himself to the subject matter before that body, and he was not cut short.

The former President and Directors of the Haver Branch Railroad have been recalled without question.

The celebrated Sage of A-hland still survives, and at the last accounts was somewhat better. There is no prospect, however, of there being any permanent improvement.

A late arrival from Europe brings intelligence that the Tribunal of the Seine has decided against Louis Napoleon's confiscation. It was regarded as the first stand against the tyranny of the President, and produced a fall of 4 per cent, on the stocks.

The Tribunal decided itself competent to decide on all questions of property, except a few. There is no prospect, however, of there being any permanent improvement.

## The Sixth Month of the Session.

Already, says the National Intelligencer, are we half-way in the sixth month of the session of Congress, and yet no more decisive progress has been made in the proper business of both Houses than ought to have been made within the first six weeks of the session. Indeed almost the only new business of the past week has been the proposition, in one House, to adjourn for a few days to allow of the adaptation of the Legislative Chamber to the summer heat, before the main business of the session begins, and even into the consideration of such a matter as that the interest of the Presidential election found its way, and prevented a decision upon it.

A number of buildings were destroyed by fire in the city of New York on Saturday week, and five persons were consumed in the flames, four of them belonging to one family named Colgan. Several others were considerably injured.

Mr. Josiah Lee, the senior partner in the Banking-house of Lee & Co., Baltimore, who has held a prominent position in that city for more than a quarter of a century, died on Wednesday last. He had amassed a large fortune.

**Anglo-Cuban Expedition.**—There is said to be no doubt of the organization of another Cuba expedition at the South. The "Long Star Association," at New Orleans, is alleged to be busily at work in arranging affairs, with a view of making the expedition in every way successful. A letter to the New York Express says: "Be far more than the rest, you must not be at all surprised to hear that the star-spangled banner waves victoriously over the walls of the Alcazar."

**Prospect of Summer.**—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of the 7th inst. says that the stage from Brattleboro', Vt., to Wilmington, went through on wheels, for the first time since November, last Tuesday. The snow is still several feet deep on the mountains. The Brattleboro' Eagle says that in Stratton and some of the neighboring towns the fence tops are just becoming visible.

The passage of horses and cattle over the Wheeling Bridge during the last winter has been immense. Since the first of December the number has probably been not less than 70,000, about double the number passed during the same months last year. The bridge, not here this immense amount of Western product could not, for a large part of the time, have passed the river at all, but must have remained at the West.

Edward Wright, a useful citizen of Baltimore, died on Wednesday night last. He had made a fortune in the sugar and fruit trade, and he was constantly giving liberally to benevolent objects, and but a few days before his death, he gave \$10,000 to the use of the Maryland Tract Society, besides several other donations, amounting to nearly \$50,000.

Russia, Austria, and Prussia, it is understood, would have no objection to Louis Napoleon's making the imperial pretensions, with a view to the establishment of "order," to terminate with his decease; but they would perhaps forcibly resist—certainly never recognize—any attempt to make the crown hereditary in his family. They are for legitimacy in the person of Henry V., who is treated at every opportunity as "King of France." This is gall and wormwood to the Emperor.

Some of the German governments, in order to check the emigration which is continually increasing, have, says a letter from Berlin, resolved to require a tax of from six to eight dollars from each emigrant for the right to leave.

The largest raft, says the Cincinnati Commercial, that ever floated down the Ohio river, arrived at that city a few days since. It contained one million two hundred thousand feet of boards, was thirty rods in length and six rods wide.

The **Thompson Treaty**, it is said that despatches received from Gen. Lecher, our Minister at Mexico, disavow the rumor, but hope that the Thompson treaty, or any arrangement contemplating a connection between the two countries, in which American capital and enterprise may be embarked, can be consummated in the present state of opinion in that country.

**Taverns in Lancaster County.**—There are 204 Taverns in Lancaster county, of which 53 are in the city of Lancaster, 22 in the borough of Columbia, 17 in East Hempfield, 11 in Manor, and the same number in a Manheim township, 10 in each of the townships of Conestoga and Earl, and Martins Borough. This is pretty good for Lancaster, but we think Old Berks can show a larger list.

The **Schoolmaster**.—A Minister of the gospel sent the German Town Telegraph, a note the other day, in which he said he was the pastor of a certain congregation, the name of which he spelled incorrectly.

The **Louisville Courier**, learns that two passengers, on the Steamer "Charles Hammond," during her trip from New Orleans, exchanged their seats on the hurricane deck at the last. One of the party, a Texan planter, was shot in the arm.

## The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has received such assistance from the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, and from the banks of the District, as to be in a condition to commence (and it is believed, to carry through) the repairs to the Canal rendered necessary by the ravages of the late freshet. Georgetown has advanced \$30,000, Alexandria \$25,000, and the balance has been made by the banks.

The Chief Engineer feels assured that the amount of \$80,000, now the time mentioned for the completion of the repairs, (viz: the 1st of July next) will be exceeded. He thinks that the damage done is not really as bad as that of 1847, and that when repaired the Canal will be worth \$40,000 more than it was before the flood.

Active operations are commenced all along the line. On the great break of Bear Island, about two miles east of the Falls of the Potomac, the contractor for the repair is at work with a large force.

We learn from the N. Y. Presbyterian, that several gentlemen in this city have contributed \$20,000 for the endowment of a fifth Professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary, intended to embrace the evidences of Christianity and Metaphysics. At the General Assembly should not consent to the establishment of such a Professorship, the money will be refunded.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**Minnesota.**—Gov. Ramsey has issued his proclamation, giving official notice that the Liquor Law has been ratified by the people of Minnesota, and went into effect on the 3d instant. The majority for it was only 191.

There is a negro, named Wood, in prison in Troy on a charge of grand larceny, who has two white women after him, each claiming to be his wife.

There are now twelve daily newspapers published in Cincinnati—eight in the English language, and four in the German.

**Pennsylvania Embellishments.**—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has officially reported to the Legislature a list of the names and fifty public defaulters, who have in the aggregate embezzled the State of over three millions of dollars.

Abraham Roundville, and his family, of Cambridge, Tompkins county, Ohio, who were born on the same day, and baptized on the same day, last week, died on the same day, at the advanced age of eighty years.

**Indian Outrages in New Mexico.**—Victims of a recent date give various accounts of Indian depredations in New Mexico. Murders and robberies are of daily occurrence, and the troops, from their small number, are unable to prevent them. It was reported that Col. Sumner was about to arm the Mexican citizens, Major Shepherd was under arrest for disobeying Major Hovey.

**Devastation at Cleveland.**—A block of buildings at Cleveland, Ohio, extending from the corner of Seneca street to Superior, was destroyed. The flames were finally arrested by the high brick walls of the First City House. The buildings destroyed were respectively occupied by hat and shoe and grocery merchants, stove stores, saddlers' shops, marble mantle manufactory and a piano factory. The buildings on Superior street were owned by J. V. Allen.

**Flock of Sheep.**—One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Madison county, Vt. has just imported from Spain, have arrived at New York, in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid \$14,000 for the flock. There was one buck which cost \$800, and would shear 24 pounds of wool.

**A Little Paradox.**—Mrs. Wilson Taylor, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., it is said, has received information from Washington, that upon making the proper application, she will receive some \$10,000, it being due to her father, Mr. Noah Palmer, for military services during the Revolutionary war.

About three per cent of the people of Cincinnati are colored. Of the entire white population of 112,266 souls, about sixty thousand were born in the United States, and fifty-five thousand in foreign countries. Of the foreign population 20,000 are Germans, 13,000 are Irish, 5,000 are British, and 15,000 are from other parts of Europe.

**Furs and Skins from Virginia.**—The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette states that Mr. Tyler, of that place, has recently despatched to the seaboard the following quantities of skins and furs, collected by him during the past winter in the tier of counties lying between the Ohio river and the Allegheny mountains: Beavers, about 27,000; mink, 4,500; red fox, 1,000; grey fox, 5,500; white cat, 3,000; otter and fisher, 400; opossum, 6,500; bear, 500; deer, 9,000.

**The Greenland Emigration.**—A gentleman of Galena, who recently came across the plains, states that large numbers of emigrants who had started for California overland, were returning in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

**Young Montezquien.**—The insane Frenchman, connected with the terrible tragedy at St. Louis, has been committing further violence since his return to Parker, and has been lodged in an insane Asylum.

It is said that the whole of Kentucky, a day or two since, was called upon to sympathize with the deceased member of Congress, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, that the person had been in every prison of the Southern States, and that the Legislature, declined performing the operation, and stated that the person would never be his life. After spending in great agony, each family circle, the scene of suffering.

## From Europe.

The steamer *Canada* has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st instant.

There is little news. Cotton was firm at previous prices, and breadstuffs greatly depressed.

The Budget of the new Ministry proposes no new taxes. The Crystal Palace is to be taken down without delay.

The President of France has taken the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property from the judicial tribunal and submitted it to the Council of State, thus removing it beyond reach of the constituted legal authorities.

Advices from India state that another great battle had been fought between the English and the natives, in which the latter were defeated.

**Great Baltimore Demonstration.**—New York, May 10.—The Baltimore meeting to inaugurate the Chinese Assembly Rooms was liable to overflowing. Daniel Lord presided, with 200 Vice Presidents and 88 Secretaries. An address and resolutions in favor of Mr. Millmore were adopted. Letters were read from Senators Jackson, Berrien, Brooks and Morehead. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Marshall, Lord, Brooks and Gentry. A large crowd then assembled on the outside, who were addressed from the street.

**Singular Accident.**—A few weeks ago, a young lad, residing in Anderson, N. B., sustained a severe accident under singular circumstances. He had picked up a turnip from the ground, which he offered to a horse that happened to be near him. The animal greedily snatched at the turnip, but in doing so closed his teeth on the boy's right hand, and bit off his fingers nearly as if they had been stipulated; two of the fingers. The poor fellow was conducted to a doctor's shop, where his hand was properly dressed.

**Change for a Doctor.**—Greiner, the Indian agent in New Mexico, has written home that he knows of an opportunity of an enterprising physician, one who never had happened, and he felt free. One of the Butans on the San Juan river was taken sick, and an Indian doctor on the Rio Verde was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or to the weakness of the prescription of the doctor, the patient died, and was buried. After the funeral the doctor was taken by the friends of the deceased, put up, shot and scalped—his wife's hair was cut off his house was burned, containing all his property, and his animals killed. This is the law among these Indians, regarding doctors. The remedy is yet undivided.

**WASHINGTON, May 10, P. M.**—A rich scene was witnessed at our Navy Yard this evening. Com. Ballard issued an order that all the little dinner baskets and hampers carried by the workmen should be kept after searched by the watchmen before leaving the yard. Respectful remonstrances were made by the workmen to this end, and it is alleged the command was respected in a smiling, lenient, and in a very unbecoming manner. No recent losses have been charged, nor complaints, upon any ground, made against the workmen, hence their opposition to the measure.

At all things, this evening, upwards of 500 of the mechanics approached the gates as usual, in excellent order; these having been required to yield obedience to the order; but, with only two or three exceptions, in a calm, determined and dignified manner they refused, declaring that they were American freemen, and nothing but due process of law could induce a compliance on their part. The utmost decorum was preserved throughout the whole affair. Many of the workmen have expressed a determination to appeal to the Secretary and the President. Our citizens generally justify and applaud the indifference manifested by the mechanics, and the transaction has occasioned considerable excitement.

**Archbishop Hughes not a Cardinal.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, writing from Rome on the 20th of March, notes the creation of four Cardinals, and says:—

"To settle the matter about Bishop Hughes, I may say here that I learn from several sources that the Pope has said he should appoint none for the United States but a Native American, and that the honor was properly due to Maryland, as the State was settled by Roman Catholics. There is no talk, at present, of making an American Cardinal, but some Bishop of Baltimore may reasonably expect the honor in the course of a few years."

**Spiritual Rappings.**—The Spiritual Telegraph—a weekly paper, just started in New York, to advocate the Rochester Rapping nonsense—contains a communication from an Arabian patriarch, who has been lying in his grave some seven years, and another message from the soul of a Chinese mandarin. The Arab says he is having a "good time" in the land of spirits, but the Chinaman is evidently not so well off. He misses his Bohra.

**Price of Poultry in New York.**—The New York papers contain a list of the high price of provisions in that city, and say they have to pay 16 cents for choice bits of beef, 11 cents for good roast, and 12 1/2 cents for round. Veal ranges from 10 to 15 cents. Mutton, full hams, 12 to 14 1/2 cents, and hams 11 to 12 cents. Poultry is out of all reasonable bounds. Chickens \$1 25 the pair, and turkeys \$1 50 to \$2 50 each. The produce of the dairy is really fine and fresh, brings any rate within the conscience of the seller. Butter 25 to 30 cents.

**Horrible Death.**—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. John F. Burns, a grocer



